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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE HORSE.

[The following is extracted from Clater's work on the Horse—treatment of, diseases, remedies, &c. American edition, edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq.]

Judging the Age of a Horse by his Teeth.

There are no certain marks by which we can judge truly of the age of a horse but his teeth; and by these only for a certain time—after that time, there is no method to be depended upon, but we may form a good guess by the front teeth of his upper jaw, until he is about twelve or thirteen; especially if we take into consideration the countenance of the horse, with some other marks which we shall point out.

A horse has forty teeth—twentyfour called *grinders*, from which we learn nothing of his age; then six above and six below, in the fore part of his mouth, called *cutting* teeth, and it is from these we know his age; then four tushes, two above and two below. Mares generally have no tusks—their teeth are therefore only thirtysix.

As it is from the front teeth of the *lower* jaw a horse's age is known until he is in his eighth year, it is to these only we shall confine our attention. At about two years and a half old, he sheds the two middle teeth of the six; (as these first appear in the colt's mouth, so they are the first to disappear); these are succeeded by two permanent or horse teeth, stronger, of a deeper color, and grooved or fluted from top to bottom, with a black cavity in the centre; he is now rising three.

His mouth continues thus till some time in the latter part of the fourth year, when the same process takes place with the teeth on each side of the two in the centre; so that at four years old, he becomes possessed of four horse teeth in the middle, with their natural black marks in the centre; and one colt's tooth only on each side.

The next he sheds are the two remaining, or corner teeth; when he has got the successors to these, his mouth is full; he is then called a horse, five years old; he has the black mark now in all the six front teeth.

During the course of this year, the tusks, situated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars, appear; he is now five years old, off; and through the whole of the year is "rising six:"—we say, "he will be six years old next grass." Some time in the last six months of the sixth year, the black cavities of the two middle teeth are gradually filled up; and when he is *turned* six years old, they are nearly, or quite smooth upon the surface. In the latter part of the seventh year, the teeth on each side of the two centre ones, become gradually possessed of the same appearance; and when he is seven years old, the two outside or corner teeth only, are marked with the black cavity.

After this period, the horse is said to be aged; and from this time to the completion of his eighth year, the mark in the corner teeth continues gradually to disappear, till it is quite gone, when the age by the teeth is no longer known. He is now "past the mark of the mouth."

Spasmodic Colic.

This is a very frequent disease, and no horses are more exposed to it than those belonging to farmers. If it is timely attended to, little danger appears to accompany it, and almost every groom has a supposed specific for it, and one that is often successful. The chief is to know the disease when it occurs, and not to confound it with inflammation of the bowels, which requires very different treatment. The circumstances by which the one may be distinguished from the other, can be ascertained after one or two cases have been carefully observed. In both there is pain, stamping, looking at the flanks, and rolling; but in inflammation of the bowels the pain is constant; in colic, there are moments of remission. In the first, although the horse stamps violently, he takes great care that he does not touch his tender belly; in the second disease, he often strikes his belly desperately with his hind feet. In the first, the belly is hot and tender, and pressure on it gives pain; in the other, there is neither heat nor tenderness, and moderate pressure, and particularly friction, evidently gives ease.

The history of the case should also be inquired into. If the horse, previously in perfect health, has, when heated, had access to cold water, or been exposed to a cold wind, or if he has been exercised violently after eating green food, either colic or inflammation of the bowels may be the result.

In case of colic, the following drink should be given, in a half pint of warm ale or water:

Take spirit of turpentine, two ounces; spirit of nitrous ether, one ounce; laudanum, one ounce; mix.

If almost immediate relief is not obtained, it will be better to bleed rather freely, as this is not only calculated to prevent inflammation, but also materially assists in lessening the spasm. The abdomen should be well rubbed or fomented. A horse recovering from a fit spasmodic colic, should have his water a little warmed for several days.

Swelled Legs.

This is a very frequent and most troublesome complaint. The cause is often exceedingly difficult to be detected, and when discovered, is often so complicated, and the disease becomes so inveterate, that the practitioner has little prospect of completely eradicating it.

The fore legs occasionally take on a disposition to enlarge, but it is oftener found in the hinder ones. A horse is sometimes left in perfect good health at night, and is found on the next morning with one or both hind legs enormously swollen.

This complaint is evidently sudden and very intense inflammation of the absorbents of the leg. A considerable degree of general fever often speedily follows; the pulse quickens; the mouth is hot, and the horse is entirely off his feed. Young horses are peculiarly subject to this, especially if, after being taken from grass, they are too highly fed, and suffered to stand idle in the stable.

If an old horse or a young one that has been over-worked, is suffered to stand a day or two in the stable, his legs often fill, but without pain or heat. The legs of some horses regularly swell every night. This is connected with debility, either general or of the part. The case must be considered very attentively before any measures are adopted. The horse may be too highly kept, but his legs are suffering from occasional over-work; then mild physic, regular exercise, hand-rubbing, and bandages around the leg, will be the proper means to be adopted; decreasing a little the quantity of food, and giving mashes and green food, if the season will allow it. The habitual use of the bandage is an excellent thing in these cases, and has often gradually strengthened the vessels of the part, rendered the spavined leg as fine and healthy as ever.

Frequently an enlargement of the leg is connected with general debility. The horse has been cruelly over-worked—or he is recovering from serious illness—or he has been half-starved, and he is generally weak, and these weaker and injured parts yield. A very mild dose of physic will sometimes be indicated even here, and especially if there is any foulness about the horse. A daily mash should be given; a fair allowance of corn; green feed if it can be procured; gentle and regular exercise should be used; and everything should be done to increase the strength of the system generally, and the vessels of the extremities will soon regain their proper tone.

In every case, however, of swelled legs, a great deal more depends upon management than on medicine; and there is nothing so likely to be injurious as the frequent use of diuretics. They are fruitful sources of debility, (the worst cause of swelled legs;) they first weaken the urinary organs, and loss of tone in the system generally too soon succeeds.

Bone Spavin.

From a consideration of the anatomy of the hock, it will be evident that the weight of the horse is not equally borne by the two small bones at the back of the larger and principal one of the hind leg. The inner bone supports considerably more than its share of the burden. It has been shown that this was the case in the fore leg, and that in consequence of it the horse was subject to splent; the substance which united the two bones became inflamed, and was changed into bony matter; and this process of ossification spread beyond the original seat of inflammation, and displayed itself in the form of bony tumors, called splents. In the same manner, the substance between the great bone of the hind leg, and the smaller one on the inner side, becomes inflamed from the disproportionate weight that is thrown upon it, and the concussion to which it is exposed, and it becomes ossified, and the process of ossification spreads, and there results the bony tumor on the inside of the hock, which is denominated spavin.

This is always a source of pain and lameness, at its first formation; but the continuance of the lameness depends on the progress of this bony growth, and its interfering with the action of the joint. If it is found principally below, and does not spread over the small bones of the joint and limit their motion, the bony tumor may acquire a very large

size, and not produce much lameness. The continuance of this exemption from lameness, however, will be very uncertain; for no one can tell, when this habit of throwing out bony matter in a part is once established, what direction it will take, or what mischief it will effect.

The treatment of spavin must be energetic. An active blister should at once be applied, and repeated again and again—and in obstinate cases, the cautery must be resorted to, or a seton inserted so as to extend over the surface of the spavin.

A singular, and yet sometimes an effectual way of relieving, and sometimes removing, the lameness of spavin, is putting the horse to the plow. The slow action of the limb in plowing can be borne without very great pain, and at length the ossification ceasing to extend, the parts are used without pain.

Docking.

Fashion and convenience have determined that the tail of the horse shall usually be shortened. The length of the portion removed depends upon the caprice of the owner or operator; as does likewise the time selected for the operation. Many breeders dock the colt a few days after it is foaled; and they act with much judgment in selecting so early a time, for the little animal is more manageable; the hermorrage is less; the pain is evidently less; and inflammation very rarely occurs. Docking is subject, however, to the objection that the young animal is deprived of the weapon which nature furnishes for the purpose of keeping off flies.

The length of the tail being determined on, the operator searches for the nearest joint above or below; for it is a matter of great importance, as affecting the healing of the wound, and the prevention of locked-jaw, that the division should take place through a joint. The hair which grows round the joint is cut off; and that which, although growing above the joint, hangs over it, is turned up and confined by a string. The side line is now put on on, and the twitch tightened; then, availing himself of the partition between the stalls, or in any other convenient way, the tail is cut off at one blow, either by a machine or a mallet and knife.

The gush of blood will be considerable. It would rarely happen in a young animal, that any danger would ensue if the tail were left to bleed on; but as the proprietor may be a little alarmed at the quantity of blood lost, or, in a very few cases, the animal may be considerably weakened, it is usual to stop the hermorrhage by means of a circular piece of iron affixed to a handle, and with a hole in the centre of it. This having been made red hot, is carefully applied, so that the ring shall rest on the muscular parts and bleeding vessels, and the bone shall be secure from injury in the centre of it. Should the iron come in contact with the bone, and sear it with any severity, there will be danger of exfoliation taking place, or even of the bone sloughing out as far as the next joint. The iron should not be pressed too hardly upon the part, nor retained too long; and a little bleeding afterwards should not be regarded. The main vessels being stopped, a slight hermorrage can never do harm; but the renewed application of the cautery might lay the foundation for a locked jaw.

In a very few cases, however, the bleeding is troublesome: then a piece of tape must be tied very tightly round the tail, two inches above the wound; a large pledget of tow, dipped in the following styptic wash: Take alum, two ounces; white vitriol, two drachms; dissolve in a quart of water, and keep for use—should be placed upon the stump, and over that, other pledgets dipped in the common tar stopping; a piece of thick poultice cloth should be laid over that, and the whole fastened and buckled on as firmly as possible, and not removed for twentyfour hours. The bleeding having been arrested, no other treatment is required in the majority of cases; and the horse will do much better at work than standing idle in the stable.

Nicking.

Docking is justifiable on the score of convenience. The long tail, which would switch away the flies in a state of nature, would often be a sad nuisance to the rider; but *nicking* is a cruel operation, and has nothing to plead in its excuse but the supposed, and in many cases falsely supposed, better carrying of the tail in consequence of it.

SOILING, OR HOUSE-FEEDING CATTLE.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Clubs in Scotland, Mr Harkness read a communication from Mr Skilling, of Glasnevin, from which we make the following extracts:

"How does it happen that the Belgians have kept up in the highest condition an indifferent soil, without any such extraneous manures as bones or guano, or any other importation of the kind? This they have done for hundreds of years, and yet their land is never poor or exhausted, but in the highest state of production. The reason is obvious. There is no witchery in their management; and if the farmers of Scotland would only follow their example, they would find themselves fully recompensed for their pains. If they would deepen their lands, keep more stock, and chiefly house-feed them, saving the manure—liquid and solid—raise an abundance of crop for soiling summer and winter food, they would make more from their cattle and their land.

When I first adopted the house-feeding system, my neighbors laughed at me, and predicted that my cattle would die; others said the cows would give no milk; but their predictions were not verified. My cows had a good appearance, and when driven to water twice a day, [not enough—cows need drink four times a day, at least]—they were wild and full of spirit; and when others were dry, mine were giving milk.

I have estimated correctly, that a cow fed in the house will make 25 tons of liquid manure, which will be sufficient for an acre of ground. I can, on an average, keep a cow on every two British acres. The cows also give much more milk.

When my present farm was in pasture, only 18 cows could be kept in summer. Now, by the soiling system, it feeds from 20 to 22 cows, 3 horses, and from 30 to 40 pigs, all the year round; and I have as large a proportion of grain crops as most other people have on farms of equal extent—(52 acres.)

No doubt, the system, if ill-wrought, will fail. Some who try it, will bring their cows into the house; they are tied up, and perhaps injudiciously confined—kept filthy—not regularly curried—a large quantity of some particular kind of food is put before them, and this repeated, cloys the appetite, and the animals refuse their food. They are, perhaps, neglected in water—by-and-by they fail in milk—get out of condition—and the whole experiment is a failure, from being wrongly conducted. The house itself must be airy, well ventilated, and kept perfectly clean. The animals must be well curried and brushed at least twice a day. There ought to be one particular person to superintend and pay attention to the feeding; and one of the first and most important parts of his duty is, to ascertain the appetite of every beast. Cows, like other animals, will eat less or more; and they ought to be supplied accordingly as they require it, being kept rather with an appetite than otherwise. As soon as the animal has eaten its food, all refuse should be immediately taken away, and nothing suffered to remain in the stall before it. Should it seem delicate or careless in eating, let the food be at once removed. The times of feeding are also of great importance, and ought to be strictly observed and regulated. The cattle will know the hour of feeding as correctly as the clock can tell it, and will be disappointed and fretted if neglected. This neglect is prejudicial both to milking and fattening. I give six feeds in the day, summer and winter—beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning, and ending at 9 in the evening—viz: at 6, at 8, at 12, at 3, at 6, and at 9. They get water in their stalls at 10 in the morning, and at 5 in the afternoon. They are likewise turned out one hour from 10 to 11, where they exercise and drink if they choose.

The kinds of food I use are chiefly the following: in summer, at 6, feed with perennial or Italian Rye-grass and clover; at 8, with cabbages or leaves; at 12, with cut hay and straw, mixed—(this feed is to prevent the action of too much green food on them)—at 3, upon vetches; at 6, upon mangold-wurzel, leaves, or refuse of the farm or garden; at 9, clover or grass; or this may be a dry feed, if the state of the bowels require it.

In winter, at 6, feed with steamed food; at 8, with turnips, raw; at 12, cut hay and straw; at 3, with mangold wurzel, raw; at 6, with steamed food; at 9, with hay and straw. Water must be given or offered, and plenty of salt used in the steamed food."

With respect to ventilation of cattle-houses, Mr M'Culloch stated that he considered too little attention had been paid to this important matter, as nothing tended more to promote the health of animals than well ventilated houses. There should be a small aperture below and above in the wall, behind each animal, so that by the admission of fresh air beneath, the respired vitiated air (carbonic acid gas,) which is very injurious to animal life, together with the pernicious effluvia from the skin, urine, and dung, may be forced out by the upper aperture, and in this way have a constant renewal of air. Mr M'C. was astonished to observe that even in the establishments of many of our most eminent agriculturists, this important subject was so much overlooked. You will often observe openings in the upper part of the hovel, or in the roof, for the escape of the contaminated air, but it seems to be forgotten that there must be an admission of fresh air *below*, to cause the effective expulsion of the contaminated atmosphere.—*London Agricult. Gazette.*

Nutritive matter in 1000 parts of the following fruits:

Plums,	290	Gooseberries,	190
Grapes,	270	Apples,	170
Apricots,	260	Pears,	160
Cherries,	250	Strawberries,	100
Peaches,	200	Melon,	30

The peach trees in the vicinity of Baltimore, promise an abundant yield.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS FOR PICKLES.

Cucumbers and melons for pickling, may be planted till the first of July. New land lately cleared from the forest, is best for vines, if it can be had; next to this, a piece which was the last year in sod and planted with corn or potatoes, is to be preferred. It should be of a medium state of richness and dryness—a better crop, so far as our experience goes, being more generally obtained from such land, than that which is extremely rich. Make the hills seven or eight feet apart. A very common error is to make them too close, so that the vines have not room enough, and they smother each other. Hog manure, that is pretty well rotted, or that which is in a green state, well mixed with muck and leached ashes, will do well. The manure of pigeons and hens is also excellent, but is very strong, and should be mixed with double its bulk of loam or muck. Dig the holes of the hills so deep that a peck at least of manure may be put in without coming above the surface of the earth, level it off and plant the seed. To provide against the bugs and worms, it is best to plant a large quantity of seed. If there are twelve to fifteen plants to a hill while they are small, no injury will be done; but they should be thinned to no more than three, just before they begin to run, and have got well out of the way of insects.

To keep off the bugs, millinet boxes are the best preventives while the plants are small, and that is the time they are most likely to be injured. The boxes are cheap—made of pine boards six inches wide, merely nailed together square—the edge of the boards on two sides grooved—the millinet drawn over and fastened by tongues driven into the grooves. They should be large enough to fairly cover the hill without crowding. Plaster, coal ashes, or leached wood ashes, scattered over the plants while the dew is on, have some tendency to keep the bugs from eating them, but are not altogether effectual preventives.

Several years ago we made trial of water in which hen-dung had been soaked until the water fermented, for keeping off bugs from vines. An old hog-trough was carried to the piece, two or three shovels full of clean manure from the hen-roost thrown into it, with three or four gallons of water. It soon fermented, and the odor from it was very offensive. A half pint of this liquid was poured on each hill each alternate day. It kept off the bugs almost entirely, and made the vines grow astonishingly. They were melons, and produced the heaviest crop we ever saw.—*Alb. Cult.*

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

The present month is one of the most rapidly growing seasons of the year. The farmer's crops not only make great progress, but weeds too are ever vigilant in thrusting up their heads and asserting *their* claims to the ascendancy. If they once get the upper hand for a week, the crop may feel the injurious influence for the whole season. Let them be attacked then, at the very outset.

Weeds among root crops and corn, are destroyed with one-half, and often with one-fifth the labor otherwise required, if taken when about one inch in height. In a week or ten days they will be five or six inches high, will cost three or four times as much to destroy them, and will have exerted a seriously injurious effect on the crop. Hence it would be cheaper to hire a man at a dollar a day, at first, than at half a dollar afterwards.

By adopting this course the last year with ruta bagas, hoeing them well *before the rough leaves were an inch long*, the work was done with great ease, and expedition; and although the land was hard, dry, and not rich, and so stony as to render broadcast sowing necessary, the whole cost per bushel was only about three cents and a half.

A large portion of the failures in raising ruta bagas, beets, and other root crops, have resulted from the heavy growth of weeds during the early part of the season, which are not unfrequently suffered to attain a foot in height before they are destroyed. The stunting effect on the crop, and the labor of weeding, are obvious.

An excellent practice for keeping potatoes clean, where they are planted in drills, is to pass a fine-toothed harrow over the whole surface, just before they come up, to mellow the surface and destroy the weeds. When they are up, plow *from* the plants; then a light furrow towards them, thus leaving the hills or ridges *broad*. The hoe is only used for smoothing the surface and destroying what weeds escape.

It is well known that leaves are the *breathing* organs of plants; and that if a plant is kept constantly stripped of its leaves, or excluded from the air, during the growing season, the root soon dies. Hence all kinds of perennial rooted weeds are soon killed if kept smothered beneath by repeated plowing. As soon as they first appear at the surface, invert the soil upon them, and the roots soon perish. We have known many instances, and in every case completely successful, where thoroughly performed, where the Canada thistle was destroyed totally by deep plowing once a month through the season.—*Alb. Cult.*

POTATOES—LATE PLANTING FOR SEED.

The Hon. Morrill Allen, in a communication in the Plymouth Memorial, on the potato disease, remarks:

"Some persons seem confident that the rot in potatoes results wholly from deterioration in the seed. If this be true, we may not expect to avoid the evil merely by sending to another place for seed potatoes: we must renew them from the balls. This is a process requiring some patience, but we know of no easier method of entire renovation. We suppose renewal can be approached in successive plantings of unmatured potatoes. These have often been strongly recommended for seed, not only for the purpose of avoiding disease, but as a means of increasing the crop. This is manifestly contrary to what we regard as a general law in vegetation, that the most perfectly ripened seed produces the healthiest and most fruitful plants. There are, however, several reasons for believing that the potato may be an exception to this general law. The vegetative principle is not so concentrated in the potato as in most other articles. It can be produced from the balls, the bulbs, or from sprouts. The vegetative principle being so widely diffused, it may be reasonable to suppose, that the perfect ripening of the potato to some extent weakens its power of re-production. That power, after the complete maturity of the bulbs, may be more perfectly concentrated in the balls. The experiment is easily made, and it is hoped that many farmers will this year plant potatoes for the next year's seeding, as late as the 25th of June."

☞In our reading of British agricultural journals during the past year, we have noticed a great degree of unanimity among practical farmers in the opinion that over-ripening (meaning *full* ripening) of the seed, is the main cause of failures in the potato crop—and, believing this to be a fact, we join in the hope expressed in the foregoing, that our farmers will this season test the efficacy of late planting. It is perfectly reasonable to presume that by suffering seed potatoes to attain full maturity, and permitting them to sprout in the cellar, a degree of their reproductive capacity is lost before planting time comes round. If the bulbs, not the balls, are desired for seed, balls should not be allowed to form. The distinguished botanist, Dr. Lindley, says—and it seems perfectly clear to us—that balls should *never* be allowed to form, if the object be to get the best crop of tubers,—that the blossoms, when they appear, should be nipped off—thus the sustenance required by the balls, will go to the tubers. But it is no inconsiderable labor to take off the blossoms from an acre or two of potatoes, and we are not sure it would *pay*, if not done by children. More experiments on this point are desirable.—*N. E. Far.*

TO FRIGHTEN CROWS.

M. M. Fiske, in the Boston Cultivator, says:—"In reference to an article in your paper of the 24th ult. in regard to preventing crows from pulling up corn, I would recommend a simple remedy for this evil, which I have practiced for many years with complete success. It is only to put a few empty casks, with the head end up, in different parts of the field. The philosophy of it is, that the crows have no fear of any thing which they have a fair view of, as it is what they cannot fully comprehend, that deters them from committing their depredations. Hence a field of corn surrounded with woods or near them, is rarely if ever meddled with, for fear of an ambuscade. As to placing effigies in a field for the above purpose, it is only an insult to their common sense. It was but yesterday that I saw one of those black-coated gentlemen perched on the limb of a tree to which one of these pretended scarecrows was suspended, making the most ridiculous cawings imaginable, either at the image or its maker—most probably the latter."

Thinning Plants.—The thinning of seeding crops is a very necessary thing to be done in time, before the young plants have drawn up so much as to become weak. All plants grow stronger, and ripen better, when the air circulates freely around them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence.

In thinning close crops, as onions, carrots, turnips, &c., be sure they are not left too near, for instead of reaping a greater produce, it would assuredly be less. When they stand too close, they will make large tops, but smaller roots.—*N. Y. Far.*

Pleasant Drinks.—The following recipes, to persons who abstain the pernicious alcoholic beverages, will be very acceptable:

Lemonade Powders.—Pulverize and mix together 1 lb. loaf sugar and 1 oz. carbonate of soda; add 3 or 4 drops of oil of lemon; divide the mixture into 16 portions, and dissolve one in a tumbler of water.

Ginger Beer Powders.—Omit the oil of lemon in the above, and substitute a few grains of finely powdered ginger, or else a few drops of the essence of ginger.

The linden trees at Philadelphia are very much injured by worms.

The annexed article (says the Providence Transcript, from which we copy,) "is from one of our most experienced and intelligent agriculturists. Of his successful practice we can attest, as we never saw finer butter, not even in Philadelphia, than we have eaten at his hospitable mansion."

BUTTER MAKING.

Milk Apartments, &c.—The milk cellar should be deep, well ventilated, and dry: the bottom covered with stone flagging. Bricks will absorb milk, and other liquids that may fall upon them; and will soon contract mildew, the smell of which, like the odor of cheese, vegetables, fish, or foul air of any kind, will be imparted to the cream and butter. Over this cellar should stand the dairy room, with shelves to set milk upon in *cool* weather; the cellar to be used during the extremes of heat and cold. The temperature of the milk apartment, if possible, should never be above 65° nor below 45°. Set kettles should not stand in the dairy-room; neither should churning, cheese-making, nor cleansing milk-vessels be done there, but in a convenient room near by.

Cream may be kept good much longer, if it be kept in a white oak vessel, with a tight cover, and a faucet or tap near the bottom, to draw off the milk when it settles, before the customary daily stirring. The quality of the butter is much improved by this management. If the milk be not drawn off, and it be churned with the cream, the butter will be longer in coming, and it will show specks of sour curd, taste like cheese, and will soon become rancid. Butter will come quickly at all seasons of the year, if the cream be of a temperature of from 60° to 75°; to this end, use hot water in winter, and ice in summer; *but never add either to the cream, in or out of the churn.*

Salt.—Pure salt chrystalizes into perfect cubes. All other forms of chrystalization found in common salt, arise from impurities; those of a needle shape in Liverpool bag, or blown salt, indicate the presence of lime, magnesia, &c. One great cause of the failure in making good butter, may be traced to the use of impure salt. Rock salt, and the large lumps of Turk's Island, washed, dried, and finely pulverized, are preferable to all other kinds, being highly preservative, and hardening the butter, so that it will be sooner ready to work over in warm weather. The Liverpool bag or blown salt, the Salina salt, in small bags, from New York, and the fine part of every kind of imported salt, contain a great portion of impurity. Less than one ounce of pure salt, is sufficient for a pound of butter; (many put in but half an ounce;) in all cases leave out sugar and saltpetre.

In the manufacture of cheese, a preference is sometimes given to Liverpool bag or blown salt. This contains salts of lime and magnesia, which attract moisture from the air, and have the desirable effect of softening the cheese; and the pungent bitter taste which they impart to it, is an improvement, in the estimation of some.

General Remarks.—The cream should not rise more than 36 hours; it should be sweet when taken off, and sweet when churned; yet there is a degree of maturity, to be acquired by keeping.

The kegs, for packing butter should be made of white oak, bilging in the form of casks, for the more perfect exclusion of air, and convenience of transportation. If the butter is not to be sent to a warm climate, or a foreign market, let the *bilging* kegs have moveable covers, to accommodate inspection; they should be soaked in a strong brine, made also of pure salt, in order that justice may be done to the purchasers in tare, and to save the butter from being spoiled for one or two inches deep all around, from its contact with dry wood. In case the wood is anything but white oak, there is danger of its giving an unpleasant taste to the whole. For the convenience of families, the size should vary from 25 to 50 pounds. A large keg of butter is exposed to the air for a long time, while on broach in a small family, and the bottom, in consequence, becomes rancid.

The consumer will cheerfully pay an extra price for 100 pounds of butter, packed in four kegs instead of one. No salt should be put on the sides, bottom, or between the layers. If the kegs are made with covers, put a cloth over the top, and cover that with pure fine salt. Keep a cloth wet with strong brine, over the butter, while the keg is filling, to exclude the air. The practice of washing butter is not approved of in Europe; it destroys its fragrance and sweetness by dissolving the sugar of milk, which it is said is always present in good butter. It is practised in Holland, when the article is designed for exportation to India; then the operation is usually performed with cold strong limpid brine made of pure salt, and pure water; water that has lime in it will not answer, as the lime is readily absorbed by the butter.

To exclude the air more effectually during the process of putting down, let a little melted sweet butter be run into the cavity, where the bottom head and staves come together, then after each layer is completed, let the dairy-woman pass her finger round so as to press the butter hard and close against the side.

INTERESTING DEVELOPEMENTS.—No. II.

To the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

The new developements I am engaged in making, are attended with more study, labor, and nice experiment, than you may at first think, but of which you would soon become convinced, were you admitted into my laboratory. This must be my apology for the delay I have made in forwarding the present communication.

Before I sent you the last communication, I had been informed that the family of John Van Zant, a very worthy citizen, were troubled on the subject of butter-making very much in the same way as my friends mentioned before. Their stock of cows were good, their pastures were good, their dairy preparations were good, and yet all their efforts to manufacture their milk into butter, were of no avail. They had boiled their cream, they had salted it, they had put into it sugar, salæratus, vinegar, and I know not how many other ingredients; they had used the dasher churn, the Barrel, the box and Quaker churn; they had tried Wednesday, and all other fortunate days; new and old moons, but to no purpose: disappointment met them on every side. What more could they do? or what could be the cause? It was not till I had made several, and, (if you will permit the term,) concentrated investigations and experiments, that I got any light on the subject, but at last succeeded in detecting a principle or property, which as it is not described in any work with which I am acquainted, has till this time, remained undiscovered, and therefore "*unsung.*" To this principle I have given the name—as being the most descriptive of any that occurs to me—of *Extreme Sensitiveness.* Some, no doubt, would have adopted a Greek or Latin epithet, or a word hard to spell and hard to pronounce, and which, without a dictionary, few would understand; but being a plain, everyday man, myself, and writing particularly for the benefit of such, I choose to use such expressions as they will be sure to understand, and therefore call the property, in plain English, *Extreme Sensitiveness.* Without going into long detail, I will just say that in the instance before us, it is a foreign ingredient, that is, it does not naturally belong to milk or cream, and is not always found to exist in them; but when found, farewell to all success in a butter dairy. I will explain its origin, and describe its operation.

The family of friend Van Zant are higher up in the world than they were, but not as high as some are, nor as high as they wish, and perhaps ought to be. This is a condition calculated to excite great sensibility in respect to the attention they receive from others, and the success which follows any of their efforts, attended with a jealous and aspiring disposition, and what all will be prepared to allow as extremely natural, a fear to give offence, lest provocation should lead others to remind them of their former condition in life, which they would be glad to have forgotten. This feeling operates powerfully in respect to the world generally, but exhibits itself most injuriously in the family circle, producing a constant, uneasy, exciting fear with each, lest something be said or done which will wound the feelings of the rest. There is constant peace and unoffending intercourse one with another, but it is a peace and a manner of intercourse growing out of *extreme sensitiveness*—a principle which, in the case before us, held the parties in a most oppressive bondage. A mutual jealousy and anxious dread of giving offence, are the controlling principles which direct the house.

Now, it appears from experiments which have been made, that this principle or property in the disposition had communicated itself to the dairy, and by its effects, cut short all hopes from the butter operators. This *extreme sensitiveness* which had incorporated itself with the milk, served as an effectual bar to any change in this article: as a consequence, butter would not form when the husband churned, lest his success should give offence to the wife—nor when the sons attempted it, lest the daughters be provoked to jealousy. The exertions of each one end in disappointment, because the cream, in the exercise of extreme politeness, refuses to allow success to one member of the family, lest it thereby wound the feelings of the others. It gives success to none, because it cannot give it to all.

B.

Whitewash.—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises as painting and whitewashing the tenement and fences. The following wash has been found by experience to answer the same use as oil paint, and is much cheaper:

Receipt.—Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, and slack it with boiling hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand for several days. Then put it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and apply it hot as possible, with a painter's or a whitewash brush.—*Selected.*

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

SCIENCE OF MOWING.

Gentlemen—Having long since promised you an article on the *science* of mowing, I now sit down to redeem my pledge.

It was my good fortune—for so I regard it—to have had a few years' experience, in early life, as a practical farmer; and as I advanced from boyhood, I remember, among other things, my first effort and ultimate success in the science of mowing. For a time, I had much difficulty in keeping my scythe sharp. This, however, I found indispensable; no man can approach anything like an easy or good mower, without it.

I had become a good mower, when I fell in company with not only a good mower, but a scientific one; and after the second or third day, finding I could not keep up with him without doing myself an injury, and painful as it was for me to acknowledge it, (for I was ambitious,) yet I was compelled to call my friend to a stand, in the midst of my swath. I said, "Mr Picket, (for that was his name,) if you know anything which you can communicate to me of the skill of mowing, I beg of you to do so, for I am exhausted, and I may as well at once confess that I cannot keep up with you."

He stopped, came back, took my scythe, and explained to me the main governing principles. I adopted them, and in less than one hour, I could keep up with perfect ease. Indeed, I had at least 20 per cent. more physical strength than he had. It was science alone which enabled him to lead me to this extreme.

During the following summer, I came in contact with about a dozen good mowers, and I may say some three or four of them professed *fast* mowers. I adhered strictly to the science I had learned the preceding summer, (my Professor not being present.) I could lead the field with great ease, but I kept the secret to myself.

And now for the art: I will try to describe it—

1st. The scythe should hang natural and easy, and as I have said before, must be kept in first rate order.

2d. As you approach the standing grass, let the heel of the scythe move to the very point of commencement, and let it stop the instant it has done its work. Thus there is nothing lost by a backward or forward swing. If the grass stands up so as to admit of moving on, measure with the eye the utmost capacity forward of your scythe, take a quick, easy gait, moving your right foot well up towards the standing grass, and your body with it, though leaning back, by bending the knees a little forward, so as to bring your whole weight to bear upon the scythe, without twisting the body from right to to left, as many do—thus giving ease to each clip, and ability to repeat in an advanced position, without fatigue.

Note.—If you swing 6 inches too far back, and 6 inches too far in pointing out, it makes 24 inches *loss!* This applied to a scientific forward motion, will give you a great gain on ordinary mowers.

JOHN R. PITKIN.

An experiment conducted by the President of an agricultural society in England, shows that manure which was kept covered by nine inches in depth of earth, so that no evaporation escaped, produced four bushels more of grain per acre, than the same quantity and kind of manure applied to the same kind and extent of land, but which had lain from the 13th of Jan. to the 4th of April, exposed to the weather.

SELF-MANURING.

At the Derby Arboretum, I observed the mowings of the grass swept into the little circular bed which each tree stood on and there it was left to rot, and other mowings were swept on half-dried or decayed grass of the sweep before. I wanted to know the reason of this strange practice, and was told that it was always intended for the Arboretum to manure itself. I said I thought it a very dangerous plan; that being thus choked up with decaying vegetable matter, would kill many things, and I pointed out a number that were dying or dead, not by any sudden cause, for there was canker and mildew, and every symptom of ill health and gradual decay. The man said that the instructions were positive, and at the fall every tree had its leaves swept together round the stump, and there they decayed; and he added, "it's the most natural manure, and all they get in their native forests;" but I asked him whether any body took pains to sweep the leaves from where they did some good, into heaps round the stumps, where they did no good; and also, whether he considered the rotting and fermenting mowings of the grass were at all akin to the leaves of the trees themselves? He evidently had not his lesson perfect, but he fell into a sort of conclusion—"Well, sir, them's my instructions, and I've nothing to do but to follow 'em;" after which I merely requested him to turn over the apparently half-dry grass in one of the clumps. The bottom was soddened and close, perfectly impervious to air, and completely shut it away from the root of the plant. I said, by way of parting words, "when I call again, the plant and twenty more will be dead, if this pernicious practice be not discontinued." I called afterwards; I found it had been modified a little in some cases, for there were vacancies in the clumps. They were not quite covered over, but a good deal too much. If these things be for nourishment, rake them into a heap, and when they are rotted into mould, wheel them in and spread it over the surface.—*P. P.*

To a reflecting mind, the above extract from the London Horticultural Journal presents many points worthy of consideration. Is there any analogy between the mowing of unripe grass and ripened leaves deposited annually at the foot of trees in forests? None whatever. We know that the ripened leaves resist fermentation, (except in very hot places,) and yet they moulder. We know that unripe or green grass, when cut and heaped, sweats, and finally ferments; such was the case here; "for the bottom of the heaps was soddened and close—perfectly impervious to the air." The sage reason leading to this practice of putting green vegetation around trees is, that "it was always intended for the arboretum to manure itself." Very good; but when we undertake to imitate nature, it becomes necessary to understand her laws. A little reflection will lead us to comprehend that there is a broad difference between fermenting green leaves, and mouldering ripened ones. P. P. says well, that "if these things be for nourishment, [mingle earth with them and] rake them in a heap, and when they are rotted, into *mould*, wheel them in and spread over the surface." The question as to whether the substance of green grass is akin to the substance of the leaves of the trees themselves, does not matter much, if it be reduced to mould.

This little piece still presents interest, from the remark that "there was canker and mildew, and every symptom of ill health and gradual decay in the trees." Farmers can realize such a thing as a cold, sour, wet soil; they can see the growth of moss, mildew, and the appearance of canker on their trees; but do they comprehend that these diseases arise from the conditions favoring fermentation in the vegetable matter of the soil, which by fermenting, becomes clammy and soggy, through the formation of mucous products, and communicates to the land that character which they call sourness, and from which proceed canker and mildew? If this is not already realized, we say at least, reflect on it—but by all means adopt the sound advice of P. P., and let your manures intended for trees, be well rotted into mould before being applied; remembering, also, that trees do not feed at the stump, but at the extremities of their roots.—*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

CAST IRON ROLLERS.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator says: "I have been for some time on the look-out for a *cast iron roller*, suitable for lawns, walks, roads, &c., and thus far I have been unable to meet with any thing of the kind. I am rather surprised that this article is not made and kept for sale at all our principal agricultural warehouses.

In England, they are as common, and thought to be as indispensable, as plows or harrows. They are constructed in various ways; but the simplest and cheapest is a cast iron cylinder, from two and a half to four feet in diameter, and from three to five feet in length, with a shaft passing through the centre, at each end of which is attached the fixture for moving it, either by hand or horse power, according to its size or use.

I cannot doubt that these articles would meet with a ready sale; and I think you would do many of your readers a very acceptable service, by calling the attention of our manufacturers to the subject."

☞Cast iron rollers can be obtained at J. Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, where they have been for sale for years. Price, from $20 to $25. Also, stone rollers, at from $12 to $18.

Incombustible Wash.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass 6 quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now, to six quarts of this lime add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water; then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, sifted. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.—*Emigrant's Hand Book.*

The Gapes in Chickens.—A writer in the London Agricul. Gazette says he has been very successful for the last three years in curing the gapes in chickens, merely by dipping the end of a small straw in sweet oil, and putting it down the bird's wind-pipe about two inches. This, if it fails, can do no such injury as is likely to result from the use of spirits of turpentine.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845.

A HINT.—*Important to us and to our Subscribers.*—By the new postage law, which goes into effect on the 1st of July next, Postmasters are not allowed to transmit money to publishers free of postage. Therefore, it will be well for those who are indebted to us for the paper, to forward their dues through the Postmaster *previous* to the above date, and also $2 in advance for next year's subscription,—and by so doing, they will much oblige us. A new volume of the Farmer will commence July 2d. After the 1st of July, the Farmer will go 30 miles from Boston free of postage.

THE PUBLISHERS.

'IMPROVED MODE OF CULTIVATING GRASS.'

Mr Breck—In an extract with the above caption, in your last paper, reference is made to Mr Phinney's plan of seeding for grass. Though an account of his improved process has before appeared in your columns, so well convinced am I that it is by far the best of all modes, I think it would be acceptable to some of your readers who may not have seen the account, if you would republish an abridgement of it, which you will find on page 273 of Fessenden's Complete Farmer. The practice deserves to be universally known, and if it were, I am sure we should see it more generally adopted than it is at present. Respectfully, S. S.

The following is abridged from an address delivered before the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Mechanics, by Elias Phinney, Esq.:

"In May, 1829, the field having lain three years to grass, and the crop of hay so light as to be worth not more than the expense of making, with a view of ascertaining the quantity of vegetable matter on the surface, I took a single foot square of green sward, and after separating the roots and tops of the grasses from the loam and vegetable mould, it was found on weighing, to contain nine ounces of clear vegetable substance; giving, at that rate, over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. This convinced me of the importance of taking some course by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. That a great part of this mass of vegetable matter is exposed to useless waste, by the usual mode of plowing, cross-plowing, and harrowing, must be obvious to any one. In order, therefore, to secure this, as well as the light vegetable mould at and near the surface, I had two acres of the green sward of this field turned over with the plow, as smoothly as possible. After removing the outside furrow-slices into the centre of the plow land, and thereby effecting the double purpose of covering the vacant space in the middle and preventing ridges at the sides and ends, the field was rolled hard with a loaded roller, by which the uneven parts of the furrows were pressed down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows, with a horse harrow, but so lightly as not to disturb the sod. Twenty cartloads of compost manure, made by mixing two parts of loam or peat mud with one of stable dung, were then spread upon each acre. It was then harrowed again, as before, and the poorer part of the soil, which had been turned up, was thereby mixed with the compost manure. Corn was then planted in drills upon the furrow, the rows being at the usual distance and parallel with the furrows At hoeing time, the surface was stirred by running a light plow between the rows, but not so deep at this or the subsequent plowing, as to disturb the sod. What Mr Lorrain calls the 'savage practice' of hilling up the corn, was cautiously avoided. As the season advanced, I carefully watched the progress of my corn field. In the early part of the season it did not exhibit a very promising appearance; but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter beneath, and began to expand in the decomposing sward, the growth became vigorous, and the crop, in the opinion of those who examined the field, not less than seventy bushels of corn to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse-plow lengthwise through the rows, the surface then smoothed with a bush-harrow, and one bushel of rye, with a sufficient quantity of herd's-grass and redtop seed to the acre, was then sowed, and the ground again harrowed and rolled. The crop of rye was harvested in July following, and the two acres yielded sixtynine and a half bushels of excellent grain, and over five tons of straw. The grass sowed with the rye took well, and the present season I mowed, what those who secured the crop judged to be, two and a half tons of the very best hay from each acre.

Thus, with one plowing, with the aid of twenty cartloads of compost manure to the acre, I have obtained two crops of grain, and stocked the land down to grass."

☞The above excellent mode of renovating grass land, might be practiced even now, in case of sowing corn for fall or winter feed, which may be done as late as the last of June,—but let it not be attempted, unless you can afford the ground equally as good a dressing as that applied by Mr Phinney. Land now in corn, and which is in very good condition, may, if desirable, be seeded to grass at the last hoeing, if hilling be omitted.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 7, 1845.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, Gloxinia candida, grandiflora, Menziezia, Erica ampullacæ, fine plants in pots. Also, 8 var. seedling Calceolarias, and one fine plant of Lechnaultia formosa.

From J. Breck & Co., Sophora australis; Lupinus polyphilius; 6 var. of Iris; Pæony albicans, rosea, officinalis, and Siberica; Tradescantia; Lychnis flosculi; 3 var. Hesperis matronalis; Harrison and Scotch Roses; variegated Mountain Ash, &c.

From Hovey & Co., Michigan Rose; Feast's pallida and superba; two fine seedling Pelargoniums; Gloxinia variegata, and a seedling; two new Cereuses, Cereus speciosissimus, and several kinds of Roses.

From W. E. Carter, Cambridge, bouquets and other cut flowers; Rhododendron Ponticum, Azalea Pontica, Magnolia purpurea, Spiræa crataegifolia, Lupinus polyphyllus, Alstroemeria peregrina and pulchella, Dictamnus fraxinella alba and rubra; Liriodendron tulipifera, Chionanthus Virginica, Cypripedium pubescens, &c.

From A. Aspinwall, a great variety of hardy and other Roses.

From J. T. Buckingham, Esq., 7 var. of Iris, Lilium superbum and aurantica, Hemerocallis lutea, Acacia rosa, and other flowers.

From John Hovey, Roxbury, two bouquets.

From Miss Sumner, two bouquets.

From A. Bowditch, six small bouquets; also, two magnificent round pyramidal bouquets, 3 1-2 feet high, which made a grand appearance in the splendid vases presented by Josiah Bradlee, Esq. Plant of Pimlea decussata, and Meleluca Shymifolia; Roses and cut flowers.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury; double flowering white Rocket; Lychnis viscaria—four specimens, new, fine, and very desirable; Dictamnus alba, Iris cœlestinum; Syringo variegata, Austrian, Harrison, and single Yellow Rose; Hemerocallis, Pæonies, &c.

From Messrs. Winship, a fine display of Azaleas, Scotch Roses, Iris, Pæonies, Honeysuckles, Chionanthus Virginica (beautiful shrub,) with a variety of herbaceous plants and shrubs.

From Wm. Meller, 3 bouquets, seedling Geraniums, 3 plants of Abutilum striatum, and cut flowers.

From Parker Barnes, 2 large plants of Agapanthus umbellatum, and one of Myrtus communus; Aquilegias, Fuchsia, Lupinus polyphillus, Dahlias, Verbenas, Roses, &c.

From Cheever Newhall, Chionanthus Virginica.

From Wm. Quant, gardener to T. H. Perkins, Esq., two superb specimen plants of Pelargonium.

From A. McLellan, very fine Ranunculuses, in var.

From J. A. Kenrick, 10 vars. hardy Azaleas, Scotch Laburnum, Harrison Roses, White Fringe Tree, Pæonies, &c.

Wild flowers in variety, from Hazen J. Burton, Roxbury.

A gratuity of $10 was awarded to Mr Azel Bowditch, for his superb bouquets.

For the Committee, J. BRECK, *Chm'n*

Fruits.—Cheever Newhall, Esq., of Dorchester, presented some good specimens of Easter Beurre Pears; they were in fine order, and good flavor. How did Mr Newhall keep them?

Grapes from Mr Allen, of Salem, and Mr James Nugent, of Brookline; Royal George Peaches, by Mr Allen; Strawberries, by Mr Hill, and Hubbardston Nonsuch Apples, by Mr E. Hunt.

A bottle of native grape wine, without any doctoring, made from grapes the growth of 1844, was exhibited by Mr E. Hunt, Sandown, N. H.

For the Committee, S. WALKER, *Chm'n*

Vegetables—Fine Prince Albert Peas, from Capt. Macondry.

Very fine specimens of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, were exhibited by the President, Col. Wilder.

Capt J. Lovett exhibited the largest specimens of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb ever shown in the Hall, 13 stalks of which weighed 21 pounds.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., fine Cucumbers

A brace of fine Cucumbers were shown by John Bumstead, Esq., of Roxbury.

Early Hill Peas, well filled, entire open culture, from Mr John Hill.

For the Committee, JOHN A. KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.—The exhibition of Herbaceous Pæonies for premiums, will take place on Saturday, June 14th, instead of June 21st, as advertised in the Schedule of Premiums. Flowers to be in the stands by 11 o'clock.

J. BRECK, *Chm'n Flower Com.*

WOODLAND VALE.—Country house lots in this delightful retreat, will, as we learn, be offered for sale at auction, in a few days, due notice of which will be given. *Woodland Vale*, in Newton, is situated on elevated table land, near the depot of the Worcester railroad, and the village of *Angier's Corner*, which it overlooks, and but a pleasant ride of 16 minutes from the city, by the cars. Woodland Vale is principally in forest, or groves of various beautiful native trees, principally walnut, oak, chestnut and beech, and has very recently been laid out on the plan of Mr Wadsworth, of New York, and in the most modern style. Various roads of intersection approach towards the central parts, from all points, and in the centre, an extended park, of oval form, has been laid out for public use. The whole forming part of the estate now belonging to William Kenrick. No part is less than a quarter, nor more than about half a mile from church, village depot, or post office. The view from the grounds is one of the most delightful in New England. The air of this region is proverbially pure. Trains of cars leave the city and return six times during the day, and by the "express trains," conveyance may be had at exceedingly low rates by the year. Gentlemen who are desirous of securing a beautiful retreat from the city, are respectfully invited to call out and view the premises, previous to purchasing elsewhere.—*Com.*

☞The past week has been most auspicious for vegetable growth. The copious shower of Sunday gave new life to grass and vegetation generally. Though some crops are not so forward as usual at this time, there is no cause to anticipate, from present appearances, other than a productive year.

☞We are free to concede, neighbor of the Ploughman, that *your* paper is decidedly a *great* affair.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending June 8.

June, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	56	83	75	S. E.
Tuesday,	3	61	67	75	S. E.
Wednesday,	4	64	87	72	S.
Thursday,	5	64	84	73	S. W.
Friday,	6	57	74	65	N. W.
Saturday,	7	52	72	60	S.
Sunday,	8	66	76	80	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 9, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 450 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 700 Sheep, and 1775 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Prices have declined from last week, and we reduce our quotation, viz: a few Extra, $5,75 a 6. First quality, $5,50 a 5,75. Second quality, $5,25 a 5,50. Third quality, $4,75 a 5,00.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Sheep.—Small lots from $1,50 to $2,62.

Swine.—"Dull." Lot of old hogs, 4 a 4 1-2, and a lot 3 1-2 and 4. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. Sales of Corn have been made to a limited extent. Market closes very dull, with considerable quantity afloat.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 51 a 52—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 50—Southern flat yellow, 46 a 48—do. do. white 44 a 45—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 65 a 68—do. Southern, 60 a 65—Oats, Southern, 00 a 00—Northern do. 35 to 36—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 24 a 26—Bran, 17 a 18.

FLOUR. An unusual degree of dulness has pervaded the market the past week. Stocks continue to accumulate greatly beyond the current sales for home consumption.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 0 00—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low f'd new $4 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 0 00—Georgetown, $0 00 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 62 a 4 69—do fancy brands, $4 87 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 37 a 2 50.

PROVISIONS. We do not learn of any sales having been made at an advance from last week's prices.

Beef—Mess 4 rno new bbl. $10 00 a 10 50—Navy—$9 00 a 10 00.—No. 1, $8 75 a 9 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $14 50 a 15 00—do Clear $14 00 a 00 00 do. Mess, $12 50 a 13 50—do Prime $10 50 a 11 00—do Mess from other States.— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 8½ a 9—Southern and Western, 8½ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

We have no important movements to notice in this article; moderate sales are made to supply the immediate necessities of manufacturers.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 43 c.—American full blood do 37 a 38—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 36—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 1-4 and common do 30 a 31—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 36 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 13 a 00; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 12 to 12½ per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 00.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

HAY TOOLS.

The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of Hay and Harvest Tools, which will be sold at low prices for cash, viz:

500 doz. Dunn's Scythes, also Taft & Sons, and other manufacturers.
100 doz. Bush Scythes.
50 " Cradle do.
50 " Sickles.
300 " Snaith's various sorts.
600 " Rakes do.
100 " Revolving Horse do.
200 " Hay Forks all sizes.
100 groce Austin's and other Rifles.
100 " Scythe Stones.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, June 10, 1845.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 7.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

CULTIVATORS,

Of the most approved kinds, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid, addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of cartage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NOTICE.

The full blood imported Ayrshire Bull WALLACE, (with pedigree complete,) will be at my farm in Chelsea, for a short time, for the use of a few Cows.

BEN. SHURTLEFF, Jr.

May 28, 1845.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.

April 30.

SCYTHES, SNAITHS AND RIFLES,

Of the best descriptions, constantly on hand, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse 51 and 52 North Market steet, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE.

A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

May 14. 51 and 52 N. Market street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Singular Traits of Song Birds.—A gentleman of my acquaintance had an American mocking bird, that was either constantly singing, or else imitating the various sounds it heard. In order to try the powers of this bird, the owner purchased a fine sky-lark. When placed in the same room with the mocking bird, the song of the former was heard to echo through the house, as if it were chanting "on flutter wing," its well-known welcome to the rising sun. The mocking bird was silent for some time, but at last burst forth in the strains of the lark, but louder and clearer, as if mounting and stretching its wings towards heaven. The lark was silent from that moment, nor was a joyous note ever heard from it afterwards. Willing to test the powers of the mocking bird still further, an unusually large price was given for a blackbird, celebrated for its vocal powers. It was placed in the same room with the mocking bird. Early on the second morning its song was resumed, and its charming notes were warbled forth with all the sweetness and modulations which may be heard in its native thorny brakes. The mocking bird listened and was silent for a time; then all at once its notes were heard to issue forth, but sweeter and louder than those of the blackbird. The poor blackbird heard them, felt that it was conquered, remained silent, drooped, pined, and died. From the above facts, emulation would seem to be one of the causes of the songs of birds. When their powers are excelled, they appear to feel the disgrace of being conquered, and to lose all inclination to renew their former effort.—*Jesse's Country Life.*

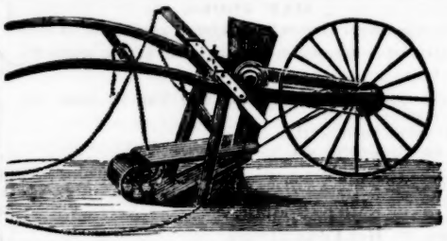
Prior Claim.—A bit of a wag on board the steamboat from Norfolk, being not a little disquieted in his slumbers by some legions of fellow-lodgers who seemed to dispute his claim to the berth, at last cried out—"Halloa steward!" "What, massa?" "Bring me the way bill." "What for, massa?" "I want to see if these infernal bedbugs engaged this berth before I did: if not, I want 'em turned out."

"Marm," said a little boy to his mother, "didn't you say one sea-duck's egg was equal to two hen's eggs?" "Yes, I did." "Well, then, if I put six of 'em under our black hen, shan't I have twelve chickens when they're hatched?"

The following instructions should be engraven on the tablets of memory of every living man, woman, and child: "Keep thy feet dry—thy skin clean—thy digestion regular—thy head cool—and then thou shalt be able to laugh at the apothecaries and doctors."

Somewhat So.—When we hear a noisy politician boasting of his love for "the dear people," we are inclined to suspect him of having a stronger love for the dear people's offices. It reminds us of the Irishman who was about to marry a southern girl for her property. "Will you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" asked the priest. "Yes, your riverence, and *the nagers too.*"

A man carrying a cradle, was accosted by an old lady, with "So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "You mistake, ma'am—this is merely the *fruit basket.*"



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles. 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-soil plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen SPRUCE POLES, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 SPRUCE POLES, 10 to 30 feet in length; CEDAR POSTS, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.